

A New Species of the Genus *Hypochrosis* GUENÉE from Southeast Asia (Geometridae: Ennominae)

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Hypochrosis baenzigeri sp. nov.

Hypochrosis pyrrhophaeata: INOUE, [1966], Special Bull. lepid. Soc. Japan, **1**: 32, fig. 2 (♂ genitalia), pl. fig. 8 (moth), nec WALKER.

Hypochrosis sp. 2: BÄNZIGER, 1972, Revue suisse Zool., **79**: 1396, figs. 13 (moth), 19 (♂ genitalia).

Closely similar to *H. pyrrhophaeata* (WALKER, [1963]), but differs from it as follows:

Forewing with apex more sharply pointed, in ♀ almost falcate, deep purplish double lines are shaded with red-brown and often filled-in with the same colour between them excepting at costal area, in *pyrrhophaeata* the lines are nearly vertical to costa, but in this species the inner line running outwards from costa to the anterior angle of discocellulars and the outer line almost parallel with termen from costa to M_3 , in *pyrrhophaeata* the inner line is nearly straight or weakly arched between costa and the posterior angle of discocellulars, but in this species it is sharply angled inward at middle of discocellulars, in *pyrrhophaeata* the outer line deeply hollowed to the origin of M_1 , but in this species shallowly incurved or nearly straight between M_3 and posterior angle of discocellulars, incurve between M_3 and $1A+2A$ much shallower. Hindwing with central line nearly identical in the two species. Under surface, distal half often densely striated with grey, forewing without greyish contamination at tornal and hindmarginal area, hindwing deeper in colour than in *pyrrhophaeata* in which the ground colour evenly orange. Length of forewing: ♂ 17–21 mm, ♀ 21–22 mm.

Male genitalia. Uncus with apex more roundish, latero-ventral projections longer, long costal protuberance developed in *pyrrhophaeata* is wanting, gnathos serrated at central area, while in *pyrrhophaeata* there is a small thorn-like process at the apex of semi-circular central plate. Aedeagus shorter, apical serration of stick-like cornutus more robust but less in number.

Female genitalia. Ductus bursae extremely slender, much longer than the length of oval corpus bursae, while in *pyrrhophaeata* it is broader than in the new species and shorter than globular bursae, a large signum developed in this species.

Holotype ♂: Khao Yai National Park, Thailand, 19–20. vii. 1966 (H. INOUE), in coll. H. INOUE.

Paratypes: Data as holotype, 1 ♀; Chiengdao, Chiangmai Prov., Thailand, 1980–1981, 12 ♂ (H. BÄNZIGER). Taiwan: Wulai, Taipei Prov., 7–8. vii. 1961, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (M. OGATA); ditto, 22. iii. 1978, 1 ♂ (Y. ARITA); Kuantauchi, Nantou Prov., 10. vii. 1972, 1 ♀ (S. YAMANE); “Wushe”, Nantou Prov., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Native collectors). Nine paratypes from Chiengdao are in coll. Departmet of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Chiangmai University, and the others in coll. H. INOUE. The fol-

lowing paratypes are in coll. British Museum (Natural History): Cherrapunji, Oct. 1893, 1 ♂ (Nat. Coll.); Khasis, Oct. 1895, 1 ♂; May 1896, 1 ♂ (Nat. Coll.); Assam, Shillong, 1 ♂ (H. M. PARISH); Mae Hongson, 300 m, Thailand, 18. i. 1976, 1 ♂ (H. BÄNZIGER).

Distribution. Taiwan, Thailand, Assam.

The male genitalia of *H. pyrrhophaeata* are illustrated by HOLLOWAY, 1976, Moths of Borneo, fig. 557, and those of the present new species by INOUE, [1966], and BÄNZIGER, 1972, as cited above. From the structure of the female genitalia this species is closer to *H. binexata* (WALKER, [1863]), but in the latter species ductus bursae much shorter and strongly sclerotized, corpus bursae extremely elongate, signum wanting.

In northern Thailand the dry season adults (from November to April) have usually paler and more reddish ground colour than the rainy season ones (from May to October). In coloration the latter specimens are more similar to *pyrrhophaeata* than the former. Among the Taiwanese specimens recorded above, a male collected in March (dry season) is much paler than those collected in July and August (rainy season). However, the above mentioned seasonal colour variation is connected by intermediate specimens of various degrees.

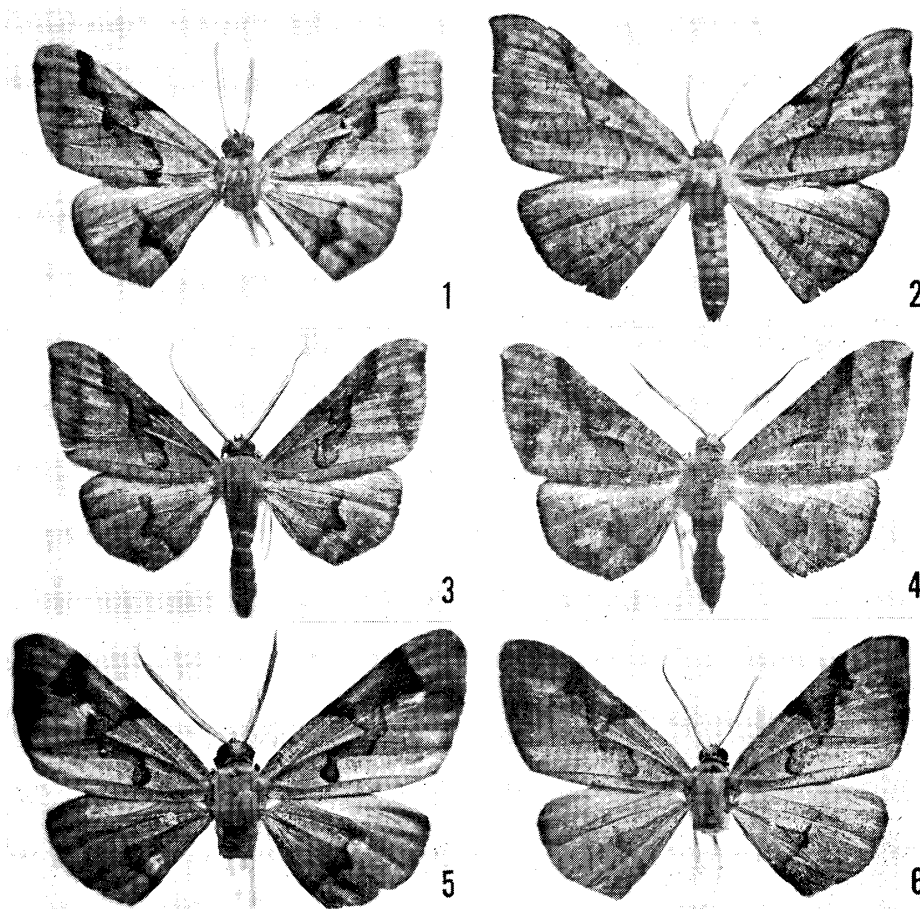


Fig. 1. *Hypochrosis baenzigeri* INOUE, ♂, holotype. 2. Ditto, ♀, paratype. 3. Ditto, ♂, rainy season. 4. Ditto, ♂, dry season. 5. *H. pyrrhophaeata* (WALKER), ♂. 6. Ditto, ♀.

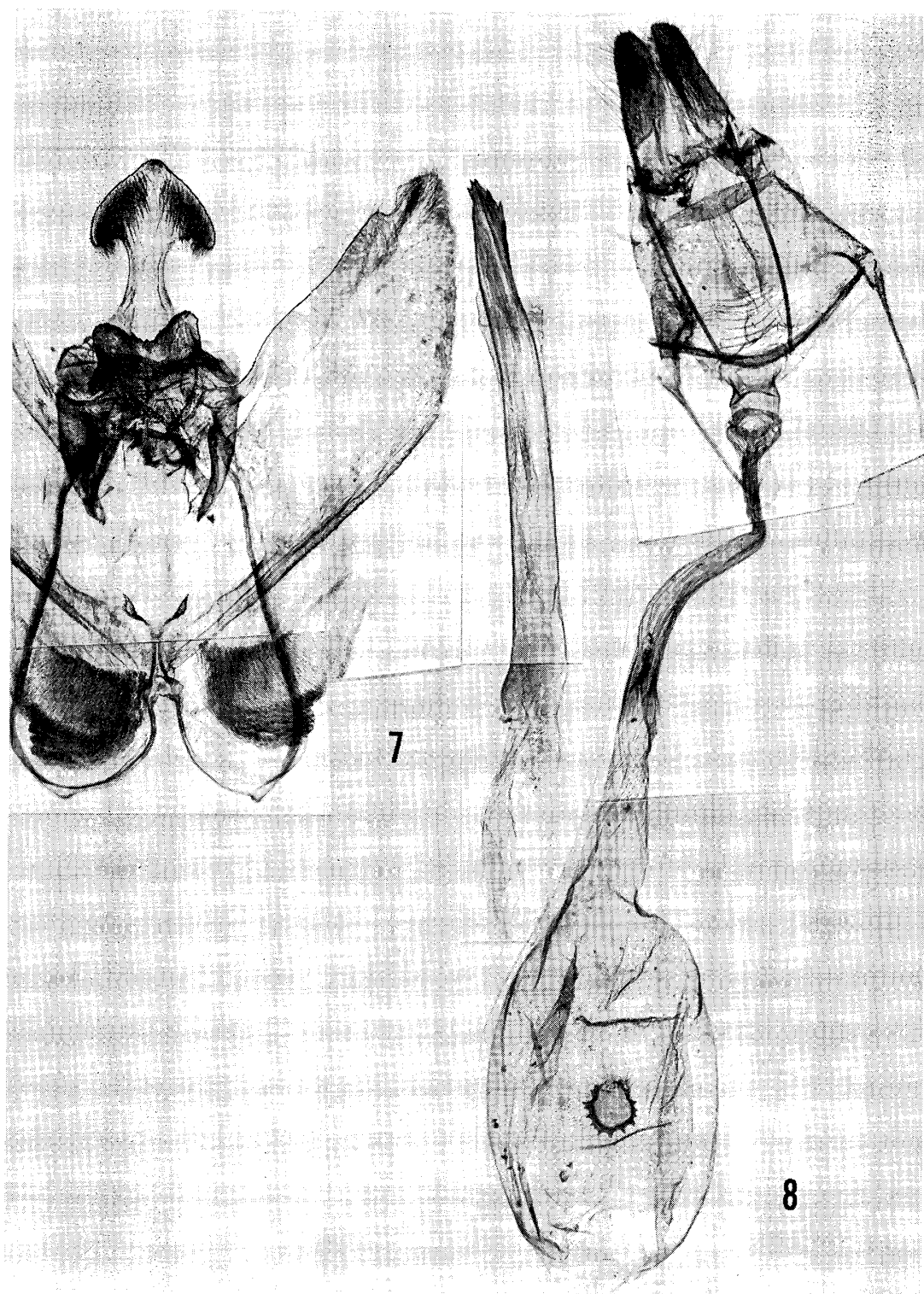


Fig. 7. *Hypochrosis baenzigeri* INOUE, ♂ genitalia. 8. Ditto, ♀ genitalia.

BÄNZIGER, 1972, *loc. cit.*, in his excellent article on the lachryphagous lepidoptera of Thailand and the Malay Peninsula discovered that the adults of the present new species occasionally feed upon lachrymal secretion (hemilachryphagous) of elephants.

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摘 要

台湾, タイ国およびアッサムから発見されたシャクガ科エダシャク亜科の新種 *Hypochrosis baenzi-geri* INOUE は, BÄNZIGER, 1972, のタイ国北部における観察によると, 哺乳動物の眼の縁に止って, 涙を吸収する lachryphagous lepidoptera [涙吸収鱗翅目] の 1 種で, インドゾウの眼の分泌液を吸うことが記録されている. 彼のたいへんすぐれた研究によると, 涙吸収蛾は, タイやマレー半島で多く発見されているが, 完全に涙に依存しているもの (eulachryphagous), しばしば涙を吸収するもの (hemilachryphagous), および時々涙を摂取するもの (oligolachryphagous) の, 三段階があり, 本種は第二のカテゴリーに属するという.

本新種は, 筆者が *H. pyrrhophaeata* (WALKER) の名で台湾から記録し, 蛾の写真と雄交尾器の図を示したことがある (INOUE, [1966], 日本鱗翅学会特別報告, 1: 32, fig.; 2.; pl. fig. 8).